

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraphs of the specification as follows:

On page 1, lines 4-7:

This application is a continuation-in-part application of ~~co-pending~~ U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/372,261, entitled “~~METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR PERFORMING A HANDOFF IN A WIRELESS COMMUNICAITON SYSTEM, SUCH AS A HARD HANDOFF~~”, filed August 11, 1999, now U.S. Patent No. 6,587,446 issued July 1, 2003, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/248,701, entitled “METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR PERFORMING A HANDOFF IN A WIRELESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM, SUCH AS A HARD HANDOFF, filed February 11, 1999, now U.S. Patent No. 6,603,751 issued August 5, 2003, which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/074,733 entitled “METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR INTER-FREQUENCY HARD HANDOFF”, filed February 13, 1998, and assigned to the assignee hereof and hereby expressly incorporated by reference herein.

On page 8, lines 25-31 and page 9, lines 1-17:

Under one CDMA standard, described in the Telecommunications Industry Association’s TIA/EIA-95-A Mobile Stations-Base Station Compatibility Standard For Dual-Mode Wideband Spread Spectrum Cellular System, each base station transmits pilot, sync, paging, and forward traffic channels to its users. The pilot channel is an unmodulated, direct-sequence spread spectrum signal transmitted continuously by each base station. The pilot channel enables each user to acquire the timing of the channels transmitted by the base station, and it provides a phase reference for coherent demodulation. The pilot channel also provides a means for signal strength comparisons between base stations to determine when to hand off between base stations (such as when moving between cells). Recent CDMA modulation techniques have been proposed using dedicated time multiplexed (“DTMP”) pilot symbols. Under the DTMP approach, separate pilot symbols are time multiplexed on each user’s traffic channel. Each user sequentially de-spreads the pilot symbols (and information symbols). There is also an alternative common code multiplexed pilot (“CCMP”) approach, where one common channel is dedicated to broadcasting

a pilot signal. No pilot symbols are multiplexed with dedicated channels, and all users de-spread both the pilot symbols and the modulated information signals in parallel. Such systems are described in more detail in U.S. Patent Application No. 09/144,402, filed August 31, 1998, entitled METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR REDUCING AMPLITUDE VARIATIONS AND INTERFERENCE IN COMMUNICATION SIGNALS, SUCH AS WIRELESS COMMUNICATION SIGNALS EMPLOYING INSERTED PILOT SYMBOLS, now U.S. Patent No. 6,310,869 issued October 30, 2001, assigned to the same assignee of this invention.

On page 12, lines 1-20:

FIG. 5 illustrates the succession of forward link power levels related to an inter-frequency or inter-system search excursion. Although FIG. 5 is self-explanatory to one of ordinary skill in the relevant art, a brief explanation is provided. After the search excursion, the mobile station **102** resumes demodulation of the forward link symbols of the current frame. At this stage the mobile station **102** knows the total symbol energy received in the current frame and can compare this to the required energy per frame to achieve the target frame error rate. The mobile station **102** can use this metric to increase or decrease the target E_b/N_0 for the remaining power control groups of the frame. If the search excursion expands over a frame boundary, the mobile station **102** may increase its target E_b/N_0 during the next frame to make up for the lost symbols in the first part of the frame. Details regarding closed loop power control can be found, for example, in U.S. Patent Application Nos. 08/752,860 and 08/879,274, entitled METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ADJUSTING THRESHOLDS AND MEASUREMENTS OF RECEIVED SIGNALS BY ANTICIPATING POWER CONTROL COMMANDS YET TO BE EXECUTED and METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR POWER ADAPTATION CONTROL AND CLOSED-LOOP COMMUNICATIONS filed November 20, 1996 and June 20, 1997, now U.S. Patent Nos. 6,075,974 and 5,982,760, issued June 13, 2000 and November 9, 1999, all respectively, and assigned to the assignee of this invention.

On page 15, lines 13-31 and page 16, lines 1-2:

In FIG. 8, the wireless communication device transmits a plurality of distinct channels of information which are distinguished from one another by short orthogonal spreading sequences as described in the aforementioned U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/886,604, now U.S. Patent No. 6,396,804 issued May 28, 2002. Five separate code channels are transmitted by the wireless communication device: 1) a first supplemental data channel **838**, 2) a time multiplexed channel of pilot and power control symbols **840**, 3) a dedicated control channel **842**, 4) a second

supplemental data channel **844** and 5) a fundamental channel **846**. The first supplemental data channel **838** and second supplemental data channel **844** carry digital data which exceeds the capacity of the fundamental channel **846** such as facsimile, multimedia applications, video, electronic mail messages or other forms of digital data. The multiplexed channel of pilot and power control symbols **840** carries pilots symbols to allow for coherent demodulation of the data channels by the base station and power control bits to control the energy of transmissions of the base station or base stations in communication with mobile station **850**. Control channel **842** carries control information to the base station such as modes of operation of wireless communication device **850**, capabilities of mobile station **850** and other necessary signaling information. Fundamental channel **846** is the channel used to carry primary information from the mobile station to the base station. In the case of speech transmissions, the fundamental channel **846** carries the speech data.

On page 25, lines 1-10:

The TFCI is used to inform a receiver of specific characteristics of received transmissions, the knowledge of which is used for the accurate decoding of the transmission. If the TFCI is not included, the receiver must perform a blind rate detection and the embodiments for search excursions that are not timed can be used. A description of blind rate detection in a system such as WCDMA is presented in co-pending U.S. Patent Application No. 09/655,609, filed on September 6, 2000, entitled, "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PROCESSING A PHYSICAL CHANNEL WITH PARTIAL TRANSPORT FORMAT INFORMATION," now U.S. Patent No. 6,879,576 issued April 12, 2005, and assigned to the assignee of the present invention.